



Technical report

LORE Citizen

Panel 11 - 2014

Please use the following citation when using data from Citizen Panel 11:
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The Laboratory of Opinion Research (LORE) is an academic web survey center located at the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. LORE was established in 2010 as part of an initiative to strengthen multidisciplinary research on opinion and democracy. The objective of the Laboratory of Opinion Research is to facilitate for social scientists to conduct web survey experiments, collect panel data, and to contribute to methodological development. For more information, please contact us at:

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Introduction

The Citizen Panel

The Citizen Panel (Sw: Medborgarpanelen – MP) is an online panel survey run by the Laboratory of Opinion Research (LORE), which was established in 2010 by the Multidisciplinary Opinion and Democracy (MOD) research group at faculty of social science, University of Gothenburg. The purpose of LORE is to provide a platform and an infrastructure for multidisciplinary research on democracy and opinion issues, as well as a to provide an efficient facility for collecting data from online questionnaires mainly for survey experiments and panel studies, and to contribute to methodological development and testing in the area of web surveys. LORE and the Citizen Panel are funded by the University of Gothenburg. Each survey consists of a number of core questions that are asked repeatedly, and a number of specific studies. The design and content of these specific studies vary, but are mostly either survey experiments using random assignment or panel studies that span over several waves of the Citizen Panel.

Citizen Panel 11 (MP11)

- The eleventh Citizen Panel was carried out between the September 2, 2014 and September 15, 2014.
- Questionnaires were sent to 8,884 respondents, of which 6,168 answered the survey (Gross Participation Rate: 69%, Net Participation Rate: 71%).
- All in all, there were 3 studies included in Citizen Panel 11. In addition, 6 core questions were asked.
- The Citizen Panel 11 sample is mixed, but consists mainly of opt-in respondents. 67 percent of the gross sample is opt-in, while 33 percent is probability based recruitment from population samples.

Summary

Table 1: General information¹

Name:	Citizen Panel 11 (Sw: Medborgarpanelen 11 / MP11)
Field period:	2014-09-02 – 2014-09-15
No. of field days:	14
Date of reminders:	2014-09-08; 2014-09-11
Gross sample size (GSS):	8,884
Net sample size (NSS):	8,671
E-mail bounce backs:	213
Coverage rate/Absorption rate:	98%
Responses:	6,168
Partial responses:	455
Breakoffs:	6
AAPOR participation rate (RR5):	64%
Gross participation rate (GPR):	69%
Net participation rate (NPR):	71%
Mean response time, excl. outliers ² :	11 min
Median response time, excl. outliers:	10 min
Standard deviation, response time:	6 min

Table 2: Dataset information

	MP10
No. of variables in full dataset:	401
No. of variables in full dataset, excluding paradata:	209
No. of studies:	3
No. of study variables:	203
No. of core variables:	6

¹ See Glossary on p. 11 for further information regarding the different categories and how the numbers are computed.

² Outliers are those who spend more time than the third quartile plus the interquartile range multiplied by 3 ($3Q+IQR*3$). In MP11, 527 participants (5.9 percent) were outside of the upper time boundary.

Featured studies

Table 3: Featured studies in Citizen Panel 11

<i>Study:</i>	<i>Title:</i>	<i>Researchers:</i>	<i>No. of variables</i>
Study 1	Election Panel 5	Johan Martinsson	110
Study 2	Comparison: Citizen, Politician, Journalist panels	LORE	56
Study 3	Congestion charges	Johan Martinsson	37

Table 4: Details of featured studies

Study	<i>Gross subsample size</i>	<i>Net subsample size</i>	<i>NPR by study*</i>	<i>Mean time use (min.)³</i>	<i>Median time use (min.)</i>	<i>St. dev. time use (min.)</i>
Study 1	5,070	4,961	75	10.8	9.7	4.6
Study 2	1,703	1,656	63	3.8	3.4	1.7
Study 3	2,111	2,054	69	7.2	6.6	2.9
Core vars.	8,884	8,671	71	1.0	0.8	0.6

Comment: * Please observe that NPR by study is not a good indicator of the quality of each individual study. Several of the studies overlap and the sample composition might intentionally differ, thereby influencing NPR.

Table 5: Item nonresponse rates by study

Study	<i>Mean item missing (%)</i>	<i>Std. Dev.</i>	<i>N</i>
Study 1	2.6	4.5	3,704
Study 2	2.8	3.3	1,046
Study 3	10.0	13.1	1,424
Core vars.	6.1	16.3	6,174

³ Time is given in minutes. Time used per study excludes responses with completion times over the third quartile plus three times the interquartile range (i.e. the specific definition of outliers varies between studies).

Fieldwork

The Citizen Panel 11 questionnaires were mailed out 7:00 a.m. Tuesday September 2, 2014 using Qualtrics. Respondents received two reminders: the first on the field day 7 (September 8) and the second reminder on the field day 10 (September 11). No significant issues occurred. Data collection was stopped September 15, 2014.

Figure 1: Number of responses by field day

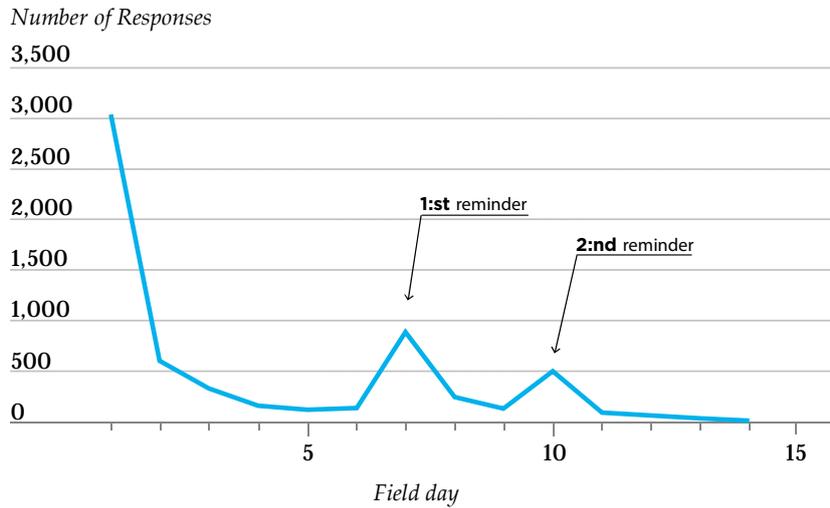
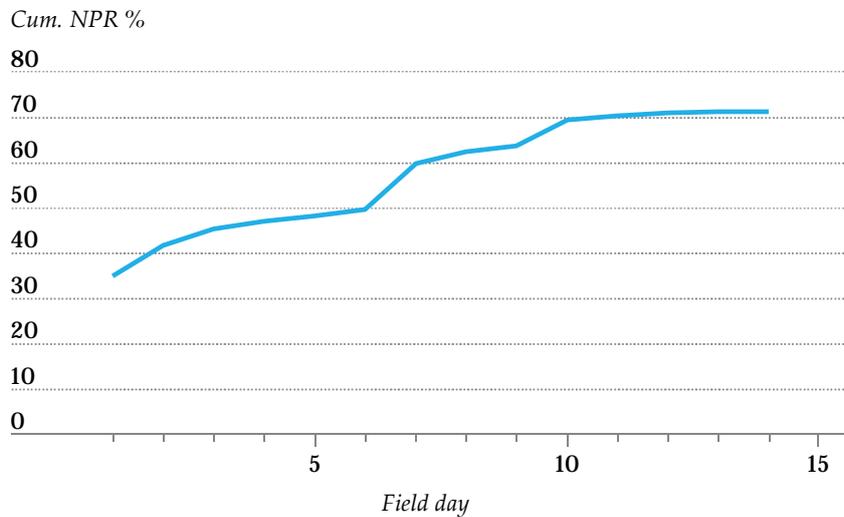


Figure 2: Cumulative net participation rate by field day



Participation rates

Table 6: Net participation (NPR) rates by gender

<i>Gender</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Male	73	59.0	5,120
Female	69	40.8	3,536
Missing information	20	0.2	15
Total	71	100	8,671

Table 7: Net participation rates by age group

<i>Agegroup</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Age 17-29	58	9.8	853
Age 30-39	65	19.8	1,715
Age 40-49	69	21.5	1,864
Age 50-59	74	20.7	1,796
Age 60-69	78	19.4	1,681
Age 70+	83	8.5	734
Missing information	32	0.3	28
Total	71	100	8,671

Table 8: Net participation rates by education

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
High school or lower	74	10.7	931
High school: graduated	66	10.2	883
Studies after high school	70	10.5	911
University/college: less than 3 years	67	13.1	1,132
University/college: more than 3 years	72	50.8	4,409
PhD	80	4.5	394
Missing information	18	0.1	11
Total	71	100	8,671

Table 9: Net participation rates by labor market situation

<i>Labor market situation</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Working/gainfully employed	70	66.2	5,737
Unemployed/labor market program	63	3.7	322
Pensioner	83	18.4	1,596
Student	54	6.7	578
Other	75	4.7	404
Missing information	18	0.4	34
Total	71	100	8,671

Table 10: Net participation rates by political interest

<i>Political interest</i>	<i>NPR</i>	<i>% of net sample</i>	<i>N</i>
Very interested	74	33.6	2,915
Rather interested	72	51.5	4,465
Not very interested	62	13.4	1,159
Not at all interested	50	1.1	96
Missing information	17	0.4	36
Total	71	100	8,671

Glossary

<i>AAPOR participation rate (RR5):</i>	AAPOR Standard Definitions 2011 participation rate measure excluding partial responses (partials are defined as response with over 20 and less than 50 percent item nonresponse; calculation: $RR5 = \text{responses} - \text{partials} / GSS$).
<i>Background variables</i>	Includes questions related to demographic or basic socio-economic factors such as age, education, household etc. These are regularly updated.
<i>Breakoffs</i>	Type of nonresponse. Defined as responses with more than 50 percent item nonresponse, used when calculating AAPOR RR5.
<i>Core variables</i>	Core variables are the variables that are not related to a specific study within the survey. Most of these are repeated on a regular basis, often at least twice every year. Background variables are included in this definition, treated as a sub-category.
<i>Coverage rate/Absorption rate</i>	The quotient of net and gross sample size (coverage= NSS/GSS). Coverage and absorption rate are synonyms describing this relation.
<i>Date of reminders</i>	Reminders are sent by email to those in the sample who have not yet completed the survey.
<i>E-mail bounce backs</i>	Due to automatic spam filters and similar services, or incorrect e-mail addresses, certain e-mails may result in a bounce back, i.e. a non-contact. Includes both "hard" and "soft" bounce backs.
<i>Field days</i>	The day when the first emailing is made is regarded as the first field day. The last day is the day the survey is discontinued (closed), i.e. the last day that answers are still registered. The length of the field period is the number of days passed between (and including) the first and the last field day.
<i>Gross participation rate (GPR)</i>	The quotient of responses and gross sample size ($GPR = \text{responses} / GSS$). Does not exclude partials. Corresponds to AAPOR RR6 and COMR.
<i>Gross sample size (GSS)</i>	Gross sample size is the number of potential participants in the initial sample.
<i>Gross subsample size</i>	Gross subsample size is the number of potential participants assigned to a specific study in the initial sample.
<i>Net participation rate (NPR)</i>	The quotient of responses and net sample size ($NPR = \text{responses} / NSS$). Does not exclude partials.
<i>Net sample size (NSS)</i>	Net sample size is the number of potential participants in the initial sample, excluding e-mail bounce backs ($NSS = GSS - \text{bounce backs}$).
<i>Net subsample size</i>	Net subsample size is the number of potential participants assigned to a specific study in the initial sample, excluding e-mail bounce backs within that subsample.
<i>No. of variables in full dataset</i>	Applies to the most recent version of the dataset including all featured studies.
<i>Paradata</i>	Refers to data that does not stem from a respondents answer to a survey question, e.g. data concerning time spent on the survey, the number of reminders, etc.
<i>Partial response</i>	Defined as responses with more than 20 and less than 50 percent item nonresponse (less than 80% of the questions answered), used when calculating AAPOR RR5.
<i>Response time</i>	The time it takes for a participant to complete a survey. Summary statistics of response times, such as averages, exclude completion times over 90 minutes.
<i>Responses</i>	The number of surveys completed by a participant that are registered on the last field day.
<i>Study</i>	A study is a featured specific study, e.g. an experiment, or a set of panel questions with a specific purpose, or some other kind of specific and delimited study.